

**Peak District National Park Authority
Local Development Framework**

Annual Monitoring Report

2011-12

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Peak District National Park Authority Annual Monitoring Report Member of the United Kingdom Association of National Park Authorities (UK ANPA)

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1. Introduction

This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) relates to the period from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012. Its purpose is to monitor progress on preparing documents in the Local Development Plan, and the extent to which policies in the current Development Plan, (which during that period comprised the saved policies of the Local Plan adopted 2001), are being achieved.

In March 2009, the former Structure Plan was replaced in full by the East Midlands Regional Plan. During 2010 the Government indicated its intent to abolish the regional planning process and revoke regional plans. Since this development, the AMRs have continued to provide information on policies and indicate where monitoring systems are still required. However, to commence the transition from top down to locally responsive monitoring, various indicators required previously by government have now been removed, either where they were not applicable to the National Park or where information has consistently been unavailable to monitor in a systematic way (viewed in the appendix).

During the period covered by this AMR, the National Park Authority has completed the LDF Core Strategy, which was adopted in October 2011. Subsequent AMRs from this point forward will monitor policies in the Core Strategy. This involves monitoring National Park Planning Policy with a focus on the longer-term direction of travel for spatial development with the National Park. See page 157 Peak District National Park Authority Local Development Framework for Monitoring Framework). The indicators in this AMR we will continue to monitor to maintain the time series of data but also to monitor alongside surrounding District Authorities.

The boundary of the Peak District National Park (PDNP) does not fit to other administrative boundaries. Data to fit the Park boundary has been used where available. In other cases, a 'best fit' geography has been used based on the smallest geographical areas for which data is available. The National Park Authority (NPA) continues to press for data available to Local Authorities from government related sources to be made available to National Park Authorities (NPAs) on the same basis, to avoid the additional costs currently incurred.



1.2 Planning Context of the Peak District National Park

The planning context for the PDNP is complex. It was designated in 1951 and the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) is the management and unitary planning authority for the National Park (including responsibility for minerals and waste planning). Other local authority functions lie with constituent authorities (see Appendix 1).

Partnership working is long-standing and responds to the new statutory planning and monitoring requirements, e.g. through joint working with Derbyshire Dales District Council and High Peak Borough Council on evidence gathering and delivery issues.

The purposes of NPAs were set out in the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and updated in the Environment Act 1995:

- *"conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area....; and"*
- *"promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of those areas by the public".*

In pursuing these purposes the NPA has a duty to:

"seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park,..., and shall for that purpose co-operate with local authorities and public bodies whose functions include the promotion of economic or social development within the area of the National Park".

The special qualities of the Peak District National Park are identified as:

- natural beauty, natural heritage, landscape character and diversity of landscapes;
- sense of wildness and remoteness;
- clean earth, air and water;
- importance of wildlife and the area's unique biodiversity;
- thousands of years of human influence which can be traced through the landscape;
- distinctive character of hamlets, villages and towns;
- trees, woodlands, hedgerows, stone walls, field barns and other landscape features;
- significant geological features;
- wealth of historic buildings, and registered parks and gardens;
- opportunities to experience tranquillity and quiet enjoyment;
- opportunities to experience dark skies;
- opportunities for outdoor recreation and adventure;
- opportunities to improve physical and emotional well being;
- easy accessibility for visitors from surrounding urban areas;
- vibrancy and sense of community;
- cultural heritage of history, archaeology, customs, traditions, legends, arts and literary associations;
- environmentally friendly methods of farming and working the land;
- craft and cottage industries;
- special value attached to the national park by surrounding urban communities;
- the flow of landscape character across and beyond the National Park boundary;
- providing a continuity of landscape and valued setting for the National Park;
- any other feature or attribute which make up its special quality and sense of place

The Environment Act (1995) also emphasises that all relevant authorities:

"exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or so as to affect, land in a National Park" should "have regard to" the National Park purposes and "if it appears that there is a conflict between those purposes, shall attach greater weight to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area comprised in the National Park" (section 62).

Section 66 of the Environment Act (1995) requires the NPA to prepare a Management Plan (NPMP) for the Park. The current Plan was published in February 2007. It is co-ordinated and integrated with other plans, strategies, and actions in the National Park within the statutory purposes and duty upon the NPA and its partners. It indicates how the purposes and duty will be delivered through sustainable development and as such provides a strategic framework component of the LDF.

The revised PPS12 (2008) restated the concept of "soundness" in plan making. To be "sound" a Core Strategy must be '*justified*' (founded on a robust, credible evidence base), '*effective*' (deliverable, flexible and monitorable) and '*consistent with national policy*'.

Evidence and spatial policies are important to ensure that development documents are locally responsive and distinctive. Documents within the LDF should reflect the Sustainable Community Strategies (produced by Constituent Authorities) where they relate to the use and development

of land compatible with National Park Purposes and with the East Midlands Regional Plan. The NPMP is the equivalent of the Sustainable Community Strategy for the National Park.

Liaison has been maintained with Local Strategic Partnerships through the preparation of the Core Strategy. The diagrammatic analysis below demonstrates how the LDF will contribute positively to locally stated priorities in Sustainable Community Strategies. This diagram has been incorporated into the supporting Delivery Plan for the Core Strategy.

The delivery plan offers a summary of key delivery issues for each theme presented in the Core Strategy. It also includes a set of proposed indicators for monitoring the new strategy, which will become the focus of future AMRs upon adoption of the new plan.

Guidance from the Countryside Agency (now Natural England) demonstrates the relationship of statutory plans with other strategies in the National Park (see below). It shows the primacy attached to National Park designation: while the National Park Management Plan (NPMP) must take account of the priorities in Sustainable Community Strategies, it must seek to address these in ways, which are compatible with the statutory purposes of the National Park, as described above.

The Strategy 'Fit' of National Park Management Plans



These principles have been adopted in the current reviews of the existing Development Plan in order to foster a National Park specific approach to spatial planning.

During the NPMP review, the Authority, in consultation with stakeholders, has explored the extent to which the vision and objectives for the NPMP and the LDF can be aligned. (See www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/index/looking-after/plansandpolicies.htm).

2 Spatial portrait, vision and objectives for the Peak District National Park

2.1 Spatial portrait

2.2 The National Park is a complex tapestry of different landscapes but there are three distinct areas: the less populated upland moorland areas and their fringes (the Dark Peak and Moorland Fringes); the most populated lower-lying limestone grasslands and limestone dales and the Derwent and Hope Valleys (the White Peak and Derwent Valley); and the sparsely populated mixed moorland and grassland landscapes of the south west (the South West Peak). The challenges broadly fall into seven closely related themes:

- Landscapes and conservation
- Recreation and tourism
- Climate change and sustainable building
- Homes, shops and community facilities
- Supporting economic development
- Minerals
- Accessibility, travel and traffic

Landscapes and conservation

2.3 The Dark Peak moorlands are characterised by larger land ownerships. This makes large-scale land management more possible than in areas of fragmented land ownership such as the White Peak. The challenge is to sustain the positive land management work by sustainable rural businesses and through projects such as Moors for the Future. It is also important to maintain a high level of protection for moorland areas of the Dark Peak and South West Peak landscapes. These areas display few obvious signs of recent human activity and offer the visitor a sense of wilderness. Much of this area is classed as the Natural Zone¹. It is valued by millions of visitors but remains extremely fragile and susceptible to damage. The challenge is to maximise both the value and significance of the natural resources, biodiversity and cultural heritage, and peoples' ability to access and enjoy the valued characteristics.

2.4 In stark contrast, the White Peak landscapes are generally in small ownerships (other than the estates such as Haddon, Chatsworth, and Tissington). It is a more obviously farmed landscape, but the combination of limestone plateau and limestone dales means it is no less spectacular and no less valued by visitors and residents. It has a sweeping pastoral nature with a distinct pattern of limestone walls. The scale of this walled landscape on the plateau is particularly striking whilst areas like Monsal Dale, Dovedale, Lathkill Dale, Wolfscote Dale and the Manifold Valley are iconic visitor destinations.

2.5 The South West Peak is different again, with many small settlements and a few larger villages such as Longnor, Warslow and Waterhouses. An abundance of farms is interspersed with these settlements and the topography is a mixture of rugged moorlands and more gentle pasture.

¹ For a more detailed description of these areas see paragraph 9.17 in the Landscapes and Conservation chapter of the Core Strategy

- 2.6 Ancient mineral workings add to the culture, heritage and biodiversity of the area, but the scars left by recent quarrying are less welcome. The challenge is to progressively reduce the negative impact of quarries on the landscape, surrounding communities, and visitors' enjoyment. Landowners, from the smallest farmer to the largest estate, need to sustain and grow their business in a difficult economic climate, but this leads to pressure for development that can sit uneasily in the landscape. The challenge is to find ways to enable landowners and managers to prosper in ways that conserve and enhance landscapes. The creeping loss of the drystone wall network and the unwelcome changes in quality and appearance of traditional vernacular buildings and settlements is not lost on the Authority, local people or visitors. The challenge is to respect residents' and visitors' desire to enjoy the landscapes as well as their desire to prosper in the area.

Recreation and tourism

- 2.7 Across the National Park, tourism remains a vital part of the local economy, supporting not only tourism businesses but also the services that residents' value. However, whilst places like Chatsworth and Tissington depend on tourists, residents of other places such as Castleton and Hathersage find the impact of tourism difficult at peak times. Many people across the National Park want fewer, not more; holiday and second homes, and they want more affordable houses and more facilities that are useful to residents. There is a need to be sensitive to their needs whilst enabling the sustainable growth of tourism businesses.
- 2.8 The landscapes of the Dark Peak and Moorland Fringes are easily accessible to millions of people living in large conurbations particularly to the north, west, and east of the National Park. The Dark Peak landscape lends itself to dispersal of visitors over a wide area from a few carefully managed visitor hubs such as Fairholmes in the Upper Derwent. This usually works well, but the use of some routes by off-road 4x4s and trail bikes threatens other users' quiet enjoyment and places pressure on fragile landscapes. Some organised recreational groups work with land managers to minimise and compensate for their impact. However, the challenge is to encourage responsible use by these who are currently disinclined to respect the National Park's valued characteristics. This is addressed through other strategies and plans, and where agreements cannot be reached, the Authority can apply the Sandford principle in order to conserve valued characteristics. In terms of development, the area is better suited to lower-key facilities such as appropriately-sited signage and interpretation, and back-pack or farm-based tent and caravan sites, rather than higher profile developments.
- 2.9 The more gentle White Peak landscape and much of the South West Peak generally attract pursuits such as walking and cycling, but the extensive road network also lends itself to car and coach borne visitors moving between attractive villages and towns. The presence of many settlements means that the landscape, whilst still highly valued, is slightly less sensitive than the Dark Peak. The challenge here is to support the development of appropriate facilities in recognised visitor locations such as Bakewell, Castleton, the Hope Valley and Dovedale; and consolidate Bakewell's role as a tourist centre and hub, possibly accommodating a new hotel. However, the challenge is also to create alternatives to car visits; this is being addressed in part by encouraging smarter

routing and timetabling of public transport services to generate greater use by residents and visitors. The Authority needs to plug gaps in the Rights of Way network; protect the recreational value of the Manifold, Tissington, and High Peak trails; and enhance the recreational value of the Monsal Trail.

- 2.10 The South West Peak whilst generally quieter than the other areas has visitor hubs at Macclesfield Forest, the Goyt Valley and the Roaches. Sensitive visitor management is an ongoing challenge here too. The area also contains some public roads such as the A537 whose line makes them attractive to high powered motorbikes. The resultant high accident rates and the pressure for solutions is an enduring challenge to this Authority and the Highways Authorities. This problem blights other users' enjoyment of the area and has a negative impact on communities. However, the obvious solutions may create a problem in themselves if they involve signage and infrastructure that adversely affects landscape character. The challenge is to encourage solutions that make routes safer for all users without blighting the wider landscape.

Climate change and sustainable building

- 2.11 The Authority's challenge is to enable people and businesses to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The requirement for sustainable building is imperative, but the potential for gains is limited because the overall levels of new development will be low even in the most populous areas of the White Peak. In addition, the quality of the landscapes mean that infrastructure such as wind turbines is difficult to accommodate particularly in the more remote upland areas such as the Dark Peak. Close working with constituent local authorities is vital to protect the integrity of the National Park landscape and maintain its rural setting.
- 2.12 There is however potential to generate sustainable energy in ways more suited to the National Park landscape. For example, the White Peak has been a traditional location for water-generated power and it retains this potential. There is also considerably more opportunity here for individuals to make a difference because this is the part of the National Park where most people live. The challenge is to harness their enthusiasm to 'think globally and act locally' and convert it into development that conserves and enhances buildings and landscapes. The existence of 109 Conservation Areas, many of which cover parts of settlements in the White Peak, heightens the challenge. Nonetheless, the requirement to meet national energy efficiency and building standards will, over time and improve energy efficiency in more of the housing stock.
- 2.13 For existing buildings, the aim is to reduce energy consumption and not replace expensive and polluting fossil fuel consumption with incongruous renewable energy infrastructure. However, there is a long term economic and wider environmental benefit in producing cheaper energy from renewable sources. The challenge therefore is to make it easier to do this in ways that conserve and enhance buildings and their landscape settings across the National Park.
- 2.14 Whilst the potential for new development is limited, the potential for better natural resource management is huge. Most notably the moorland management projects in the Dark Peak are already fulfilling some of the potential to improve soil quality, stabilise

soils, reduce CO2 emissions and reduce flood risk and speed of water 'run off'. This benefits local communities and those in surrounding built-up urban areas such as Derby, where a fast rise in water levels of the River Derwent has a propensity to damage homes and businesses. Sustainable resource management therefore has benefits way beyond the National Park boundary and can offer a more appropriate response to the issue of climate change than new development.

Homes, shops and community facilities

- 2.15 Most of the National Park's population of around 38,000 lives in the White Peak and Derwent and Hope Valleys, so the challenges inevitably manifest themselves more here than in the less populated Dark Peak and South West Peak. The major challenge here is to assist the delivery of affordable homes because it is an urgent priority for communities and housing authorities.
- 2.16 The challenge is heightened by knowledge that development sites are scarce. This makes it harder to build housing to address community need whilst conserving and enhancing the National Park. The Authority believes however that there are other ways to provide homes for local people, such as buying houses as they become available on the open market and permitting conversion of existing buildings to affordable rather than open market homes. The challenge is to switch to these alternatives over time in order to address community needs, and conserve and enhance the built environment.
- 2.17 The level of shops and community services has diminished slightly across the National Park in spite of Authority efforts to prevent the change of use away from retail and community services. For individual communities this loss can be serious, but overall the recent impacts have been limited and not confined to a particular area. Nor is there a direct correlation between service loss and settlement size. The challenge Park-wide is to resist change of use where communities run the risk of losing services altogether.
- 2.18 The challenge of providing social care increases as the elderly population grows. Providing other services to a relatively small and widely scattered population is also difficult. There is a culture of good quality voluntary service provision including community transport which is valued in this area. However, the challenge is to encourage development in places that will make it easier for service providers rather than harder.
- 2.19 The challenge is also to focus development on the needs of local communities rather than the needs of those with less sustainable motives. For example, second and holiday home ownership reduces the availability of housing stock and in part exacerbates the gap between house prices and peoples' incomes. The situation here is not as extreme as in most other National Parks but there are pockets, predominantly in the White Peak, where at ward level these types of tenure account for about 10% of housing stock. At a settlement level, the figures are probably much higher, and there is a concern that this skews the population profile and has a negative impact on community life. The issue is complicated: ownership and maintenance of holiday homes can generate employment and income for local people, and provide accommodation for visitors to access and enjoy the National Park. Nonetheless, the challenge remains to ensure continued community vibrancy.

- 2.20 In absolute terms, the eligible need for affordable homes is less in the Dark Peak and South West Peak. In moorland fringe settlements around the Dark Peak, the eligible need for affordable homes is small and most communities have easy access to services and jobs in nearby towns and cities. However, South West Peak communities need some housing and business development because there are pockets where people are relatively isolated from jobs and services in larger towns and cities.
- 2.21 Unlike areas that must manage an expectation for growth, the principle of this spatial strategy is to offer as much flexibility for the exceptional need to meet local housing needs and essential countryside needs, whilst protecting the valued characteristics of the area. In this context, such needs are proportionate to population level. Therefore, these challenges are addressed by effectively concentrating development in a range of better serviced settlements that have capacity for development. The most populated settlements tend to have the greatest need and the least populated settlements the least need. Following this logic, most of the settlements named in the policy are in the White Peak and Derwent Valley because this is where most of the population lives. The South West Peak and the Dark Peak are less populated, but ranges of villages are still considered important in addressing the needs of communities in these areas. This approach both conserves and enhances the built environment and the countryside across the National Park, enables development in line with community needs, and is as close to the source of need as possible.

Supporting economic development

- 2.22 The area sustains high levels of employment and a relatively wealthy resident population. However, structural problems still exist and there are differences across the National Park. For example, the South West Peak has a greater proportion of lower income, semi-skilled workers. Overall the economy is still dominated by moderately intensive pastoral farming and small to medium enterprises. A few large employers remain but the National Park has lost, or is in the process of losing some larger employers such as Dairy Crest from Hartington and Newburgh Engineering from Bradwell.
- 2.23 Levels of self-employment and home working are relatively high across the National Park. Future improvements in broadband connectivity and reduced cost of internet access, and changes in peoples' work patterns, could make home working more realistic for more people, and further reduce residents' need to commute to work. However, all parts of the National Park are closely ringed by towns and cities offering significant numbers of better paid jobs within relatively easy commuting distances and times. The challenge is to encourage a pattern of development that encourages shorter and easier commuting for work because this can improve the sustainability of peoples' lifestyles. This would be particularly beneficial in pockets of the White Peak plateau and the South West Peak where accessibility to services is poorest and access to larger towns and cities is at its worst. There is pressure to tackle this by allowing business to set up in the National Park. However, permitting a business to establish itself in the National Park cannot carry with it an obligation to employ local people, so the extent to which it would make communities more sustainable is questionable.

- 2.24 In the farming community, the level of farm payments continues to threaten business viability. This encourages people to move out of farming, sell off buildings and land, or diversify into other activities. One impact is a loss of skilled land management workers, whilst another is business growth in unsuitable buildings and countryside locations. The change in the economics of farming therefore has widespread implications for the environment as well as the local economy.
- 2.25 Despite recent and impending losses, manufacturing remains a large part of the economy. However, the demand for business units has been patchy for example at Bakewell in the White Peak, and in smaller settlements such as Warslow in the South West Peak. The location and suitability of these units may in some instances be the problem, but there is some evidence that poor marketing and uncompetitive prices aggravates it and reflect a desire on the part of some owners to sell off business sites for housing. Good housing sites and appropriate businesses premises are both scarce. The challenge is to welcome business enterprise and accommodate it without forgetting the wider need for small but locally significant business and housing sites. This is easier to achieve in settlements but more challenging in the wider rural areas. However, a significant number of people live and work in the wider countryside and their need to grow businesses is a greater challenge. These businesses may sustain the valued natural environment and opportunities for people to enjoy it. The challenge is most acute in the White Peak and Derwent Valley where most residents live and work. Here, the marginal nature of businesses such as farming, along with individual and community enterprise, is the catalyst for business ideas and enthusiasm. However, the ideas often require development not traditionally associated with the landscape. These can jar with the landscape and the values placed on it by residents and visitors, so the challenge is to accommodate business growth that enhances valued characteristics. The same challenges apply, but to a much lesser extent, in the Dark Peak and South West Peak.
- 2.26 Park-wide, the persistent problem of lower than average wages and an overdependence on seasonal work also throws up the need to diversify the economy. The problem is particularly evident in the White Peak and South West Peak. The challenge is to shape the economy in ways that work with the National Park landscape and benefit its traditional and new custodians.

Minerals

- 2.27 Quarries and quarrying operations impact heavily on the landscape particularly in the White Peak. Indeed, many villages such as Winster, Youlgrave, and Bradwell have their roots in the quarrying industry and it is undoubtedly a part of the area's history and economy. However, it is generally felt that some quarries cause overwhelming adverse environmental and social impacts beyond any benefits to communities and the economy, despite the steady reduction in the number of operating quarries. Indeed the speed and scale of working in some areas such as Longstone Edge has led to demands for action against the unwelcome environmental damage caused by quarrying. The challenge is to manage down the adverse environmental impacts of the industry, respecting the fact that it provides jobs and building materials that are valuable locally and nationally. Appropriate site restoration is also necessary.

Accessibility, travel and traffic

- 2.28 As in most rural areas, people are largely car-dependent and public transport services are limited and fragile. The level of access to essential services by walking or public transport is reasonable for most communities, but car ownership in the National Park is of necessity above average and few people need to rely on buses or trains. However the trend is towards service loss rather than gain, so accessibility could worsen and the need for car usage could increase, most worryingly amongst those least able to afford regular use of a car. The problem would be most acute in pockets on the White Peak plateau and in the South West Peak where accessibility to services by public transport is worst.
- 2.29 Commuting patterns generally are unlikely to worsen because the trend is towards higher levels of home working - in an area where levels are already above average.
- 2.30 The network of roads is at its most dense in the White Peak and Derwent Valley where most people live. The network is relatively good with main roads north to south (the A6 and A515) connecting Matlock to Glossop, and Ashbourne to Buxton; and east to west (the A6, A623, and A6187) connecting Sheffield and Chesterfield to Buxton, Chapel, and the Manchester fringe towns. This enables people to live and work in the National Park, or commute out to surrounding towns, in both cases without travelling huge distances. For those needing or preferring to travel by public transport, the service is patchy and it is not generally good enough to discourage car use. Train travel is limited to the Hope Valley line, which is valued because it connects Hope Valley communities to Manchester and Sheffield and enables reduced commuting by car.
- 2.31 The road network is sparse in the Dark Peak and the South West Peak, and it is often easiest to travel round rather than across the moorland areas. Communities have lower populations and generally fewer services than the larger White Peak settlements. However, most people are not unduly disadvantaged by this because of their close proximity to larger towns such as Macclesfield, Holmfirth, Leek, Glossop and Penistone. Their overall accessibility to jobs and services therefore compares reasonably favorably with the more populated areas of the White Peak.
- 2.32 However, cross-Park traffic is a continuing challenge. The major cross routes are the A628 in the north linking Manchester to Sheffield; the A537 in the South West Peak linking Macclesfield and Buxton; the A6 linking Matlock and Buxton; the A515 linking Ashbourne to Buxton; and the A619/A623 linking Chesterfield to Chapel. The high accident rates on some routes such as the A537 and the A515 lead to pressure for new road infrastructure. This is not welcomed by everybody because of its impact on the landscape and the built environment. A major challenge for this plan period is to encourage Highways Authorities to tackle road safety in ways that conserve the valued characteristics of the landscapes through which routes pass.
- 2.33 In addition, excessive vehicle use still damages walls and buildings, whilst vehicle emissions degrade air quality and destroy the tranquillity valued by visitors. The challenge is to discourage traffic that has no essential need to be in the National Park and find ways to maximise the quality of the road and rail network for residents, visitors and National Park based businesses. Achieving this would not only enhance visitor enjoyment

but also improve the quality of the environment and its natural resources. This in turn can help effect a positive change to conditions that would otherwise exacerbate climate change.

2.2 Spatial Vision

- 2.2.1 Early in the process of developing the LDF Core Strategy, the consultation around issues was closely entwined with the developing National Park Management Plan. The result was broad support to use the same vision for the Management Plan and Core Strategy documents. The vision in the spatial plan should always be based on the NPMP.
- 2.2.2 This principle was retested during the examination into the Core Strategy. The key issue was that over time, should the Management Plan Vision change, would this leave the spatial strategy vision out of date. As such explanation was included in the Core Strategy to say:
- 2.2.3 “This Core Strategy is the principal document of the Local Development Framework (LDF), and provides the spatial planning expression of the National Park Management Plan (NPMP) 2006-2011 and its successors. The NPMP established a vision, which the Core Strategy builds upon in the spatial vision and outcomes at Chapter 8. At the time of adoption of the Core Strategy, the NPMP is being reviewed, taking account of the new influences on the overall vision. Further reviews will take place during the life of the Core Strategy. The revised Management Plan vision should be read in conjunction with this Core Strategy. The National Park Authority is confident that an enduring relationship between the LDF and the NPMP (and its successors) is a sound approach to maintaining a relevant spatial vision and strategy”
- 2.2.4 **The Vision for the National Park was developed in the current National Park Management Plan and reads as follows:**
“The Peak District National Park is a special place whose future depends on all of us working together for its environment, people and the economy. Our vision is for:
- *A conserved and enhanced Peak District where the natural beauty and quality of the landscape, its biodiversity, tranquillity, cultural heritage and the settlements within it continue to be valued for their diversity and richness*
 - *A welcoming Peak District where people from all parts of our diverse society have the opportunity to visit, appreciate, understand and enjoy the National Park’s special qualities.*
 - *A living, modern, innovative Peak District that contributes positively to vibrant communities for both residents and people in neighbouring urban areas, and demonstrates a high quality of life whilst conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the National Park.*
 - *A viable and thriving Peak District economy that capitalises on its special qualities and promotes a strong sense of identity.”*
- 2.2.5 During consultation, several detailed suggestions were made to amend the spatial objectives. The overriding advice from the Planning Advisory Service and GOEM has been the need to develop an increased spatial, “place-based” approach to developing objectives and ultimately, policies. Consideration of this and comments by stakeholders has led to the development of more area based spatial objectives for the Core Strategy.

2.3 Spatial Outcomes and Objectives

2.3.1 The spatial outcomes for the Peak District National Park are that by 2026:

- Landscapes and Conservation

The valued characteristics and landscape character of the National Park will be conserved and enhanced.

- Recreation and Tourism

A network of high quality, sustainable sites and facilities will have encouraged and promoted increased enjoyment and understanding of the National Park by everybody including its residents and surrounding urban communities.

- Climate Change and Sustainable Building

The National Park will have responded and adapted to climate change in ways that have led to reduced energy consumption, reduced CO₂ emissions, increased proportion of overall energy use provided by renewable energy infrastructure, and conserved resources of soil, air, and water.

- Homes, Shops and Community Facilities

The National Park's communities will be more sustainable and resilient with a reduced unmet level of affordable housing need and improved access to services.

- Supporting Economic Development

The rural economy will be stronger and more sustainable, with more businesses contributing positively to conservation and enhancement of the valued characteristics of the National Park whilst providing high quality jobs for local people.

- Minerals

The adverse impact of mineral operations will have been reduced.

- Accessibility, Travel and Traffic

Transport sustainability for residents and visitors will have been improved in ways that have safeguarded the valued characteristics of the National Park.

2.3.2 Area-based Spatial Objectives have then been drawn up to highlight the way that Core Policies are expected to lead to a different outcome in different areas of the National Park to reflect the variety of landscape types, community characteristics and local priorities.

Dark Peak and Moorland Fringe

Landscapes and Conservation policies will:

- Protect the remoteness, wildness, open character and tranquillity of the Dark Peak landscapes
- Protect and manage the Eastern Moors upland landscapes including through the promotion of the Moors for the Future Project
- Seek opportunities to manage and enhance cultural heritage, biodiversity, recreational opportunities and tranquillity whilst maintaining the open character
- Manage the landscapes to mitigate the impacts of climate change
- Seek opportunities to protect and manage the tranquil pastoral landscapes and the distinctive cultural character of the Dark Peak Yorkshire Fringe
- Seek opportunities to enhance recreation opportunities, woodlands, wildness, and diversity of more remote areas
- Protect and manage the settled, cultural character and the biodiversity and recreational resources of the Dark Peak Western Fringe whilst maintaining strong cultural associations with the Dark Peak landscapes

Recreation and Tourism policies will:

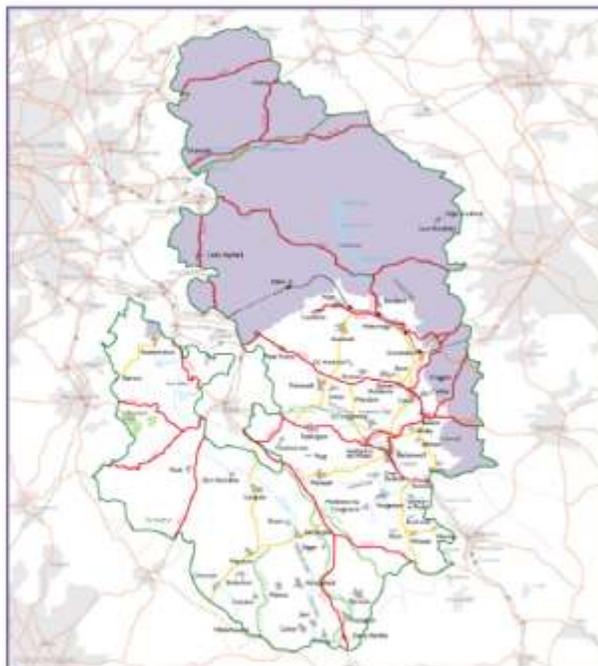
- Enable development of appropriate sites and facilities at key sites such as the Hope Valley, Stanage Edge, the Upper Derwent, Langsett and Longshaw
- In countryside locations between the remoter moorlands and surrounding urban areas, limit development to appropriate signage and interpretation, in line with the Recreation Strategy, Interpretation Plan and Working with People and Communities Strategy
- Help constituent councils to use the potential for activity that addresses poor health and improves equality of opportunity
- Support tourist accommodation that is particularly suited to the wilder and quieter areas, such as back-pack or farm-based tent and caravan sites

Climate Change and Sustainable Building policies will:

- Support work to protect peatland and promote its role as a carbon sink
- Support work to manage floodplain landscapes to increase flood storage and enhance biodiversity
- Protect open skylines, long views and semi-natural moorland expanses Support work to protect peatland and promote its role as a carbon sink

Homes, Shops and Community Facilities policies (in the context of the Development Strategy (DS1)) will be able to support:

- The provision of affordable homes for local need and consolidate services in the following settlements Edale,



Hayfield, High Bradfield, Holme, Little Hayfield, Low Bradfield, and Tintwistle

- The provision of between 35 and 75 homes in Edale, Hayfield, High Bradfield, Holme, Little Hayfield, Low Bradfield and Tintwistle (depending on identified capacity) with perhaps an additional 35 outside these settlements, agricultural dwellings and change of use or conversion.

Economy policies will:

- Support agricultural and land management businesses that conserve and enhance the valued characteristics of the landscape.
- Support diversification of agriculture and land management businesses
- Encourage the effective re-use of traditional buildings of merit

Minerals policies will :

- no specific outcomes for this area

Accessibility, Travel and Traffic policies will seek to ensure:

- The Woodhead route will be safeguarded but without accepting the principle of a new or reinstated railway
- Opportunities will be taken to increase public transport, particularly if they are integrated with recreational and leisure activities
- The TransPennine Trail will be retained
- The A628 Tintwistle bypass route will not be protected

White Peak and Derwent Valley

Landscape and Conservation policies will:

- Protect and manage the distinctive and valued historic character of the settled, agricultural landscapes of the White Peak, while seeking opportunities to enhance the wild character and diversity of remoter areas
- Protect and manage the settled, agricultural character of the Derwent Valley landscapes, seeking opportunities to enhance wooded character, cultural heritage and biodiversity
- Manage floodplain landscapes to increase flood storage and enhance biodiversity
- Protect and manage the tranquil pastoral landscapes and distinctive cultural character of the Derbyshire Peak Fringe through sustainable landscape management, seeking opportunities to enhance woodlands, wetlands, cultural heritage and biodiversity

Recreation and Tourism policies will:

- Support the development of appropriate facilities in recognised visitor locations such as Bakewell, Castleton, the Hope Valley, Dovedale, Chatsworth and Ilam
- Support work that maintains and fills gaps in the rights of way network
- Protect the recreational value of the Manifold, Tissington, and High Peak trails
- Retain the continuity of the Monsal Trail and explore its further potential
- Consolidate Bakewell's role as a tourist centre and a hub from which to explore other attractions
- Support the change of use of traditional buildings to visitor accommodation
- Enable a new hotel in Bakewell

Climate Change policies will:

- Support work to manage floodplain landscapes and enhance biodiversity

Homes and Communities policies (in the context of the Development Strategy (DS1)) will be able to support:

- The provision of between 550 and 890 homes, affordable homes for local need and consolidate services in the following settlements Alstonefield, Ashford, Bakewell, Bamford, Baslow, Beeley, Biggin, Birchover, Bradwell, Calver, Castleton, Chelmorton, Curbar, Earl Sterndale, Edensor, Elton, Eyam, Fenny Bentley, Flagg, Foolow, Froggatt, Great Hucklow, Great Longstone, Grindelford, Hartington, Hathersage, Hope, Litton, Middleton by Youlgrave, Monyash, Over Haddon, Parwich, Peak Forest, Pilsley, Rowsley, Stanton in Peak, Stoney Middleton, Taddington, Thorpe, Tideswell, Tissington, Wardlow, Wensley, Wetton, Winster, and Youlgrave (depending on identified capacity)



with perhaps 125 outside these settlements, agricultural dwellings and change of use or conversion

Economy policies will:

- Support business start-up and development particularly where it creates high skill - high wage jobs in the places shown on the key diagram
- Retain and enhance the role of Bakewell as a market town and centre for agricultural business
- Safeguard employment sites in sustainable locations such as Bakewell, Tideswell and through the Hope Valley, but consider redevelopment of lower quality employment sites in less sustainable locations for other uses including mixed use
- Support agricultural and land management businesses that conserve and enhance the valued characteristics of the landscape
- Support diversification of agriculture and land management businesses;
- Encourage the effective re-use of traditional buildings of merit

Minerals policies will:

- Allow the underground working of fluorspar ore from Watersaw and Milldam Mines whilst resisting proposals for fluorspar working by opencast methods

Accessibility, Travel, and Traffic policies will seek to ensure:

- The line of the Bakewell relief road will not be safeguarded
- Opportunities will be taken to enhance services on the Hope Valley Railway Line, particularly if they demonstrate a lasting decrease in private cars on adjacent roads
- The Matlock to Buxton route will be safeguarded but without accepting the principle of a new or reinstated railway
- The Monsal Trail will be retained

South West Peak

Landscape and Conservation policies will:

- Protect and manage the distinctive historic character of the landscapes
- Seek opportunities to celebrate the diverse landscapes
- Enhance recreation opportunities, woodlands, wildness and diversity of remoter areas

Recreation and Tourism policies will:

- Manage off-road recreation so that legitimate uses and users can enjoy the area without damaging the landscape or other peoples' enjoyment of it
- Support measures to improve visitor access into and around the area

Climate Change policies will:

- Support work to manage floodplain landscapes and enhance biodiversity
- Support work to protect peatland and promote its role as a carbon sink

Homes and Communities policies (in the context of the Development Strategy (DS1)) will be able to support:

- The provision of affordable homes for local need and consolidate services in the following settlements: Butterton, Calton, Flash, Grindon, Kettlethulme, Longnor, Rainow, Waterhouses, and Warslow
- The provision of between 30 and 130 homes in Butterton, Calton, Flash, Grindon, Kettlethulme, Longnor, Rainow, Sheen, Waterhouses and Warslow (depending on identified capacity) with perhaps an additional 30 outside these settlements, agricultural dwellings and change of use or conversion.

Economy policies will:

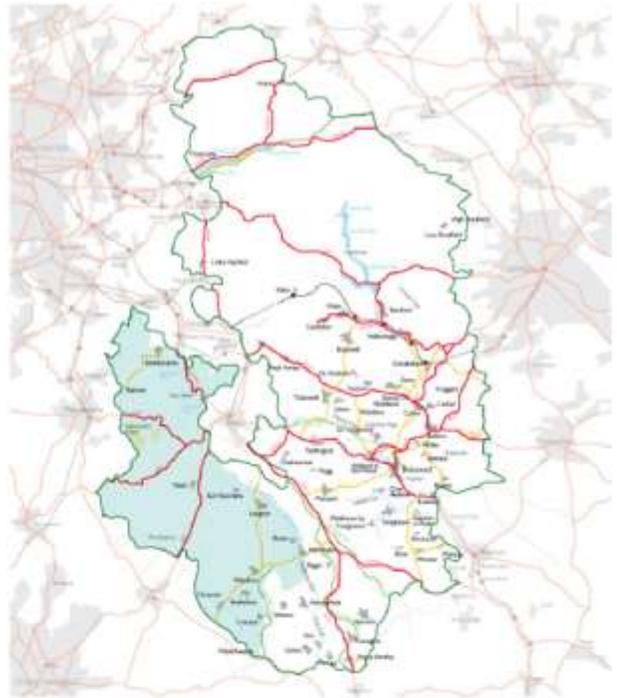
- Seek to retain an appropriate range of employment sites in sustainable locations such as Longnor and Warslow
- Support agricultural and land management businesses that conserve and enhance the valued characteristics of the landscape
- Support diversification of agriculture and land management businesses
- Encourage the effective re-use of traditional buildings of merit

Minerals policies will:

- No specific outcomes for this area

Accessibility, Travel and Traffic policies will seek to ensure:

- Increasing sustainable access for residents and visitors to key services, facilities and visitor places of interest



2.4 Sustainability Appraisal (SA)/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Objectives

- 2.4.1 The list of SA/SEA objectives (Appendix 7) was amended following an updated scoping stage on the Core Strategy. Guidance on SA and SEA issued by the Government and the European Union (EU) respectively ensure that a range of key sustainability topics would be addressed under the broad range of environmental, social and economic themes. The list has been restructured to place the objectives within the context of the National Park purposes. They were also refined to ensure that priorities arising from regional strategies and sustainable community strategies are reflected. On-going debate focussed on the need for objectives to be SMART to aid the appraisal process and to clearly reflect the spatial vision established in the NPMP.

- 2.4.2 The present set of AMR indicators have been derived from the former Structure Plan and Local Plan policies and therefore relate to the objectives stated in the Structure Plan via the policies (see Appendices 3, 4 and 5) and not the SA/SEA objectives. Following the adoption of the LDF Core Strategy, the indicators for the next AMR can now be reviewed and related to the SA/SEA objectives as well as the Core Strategy spatial objectives set out above.

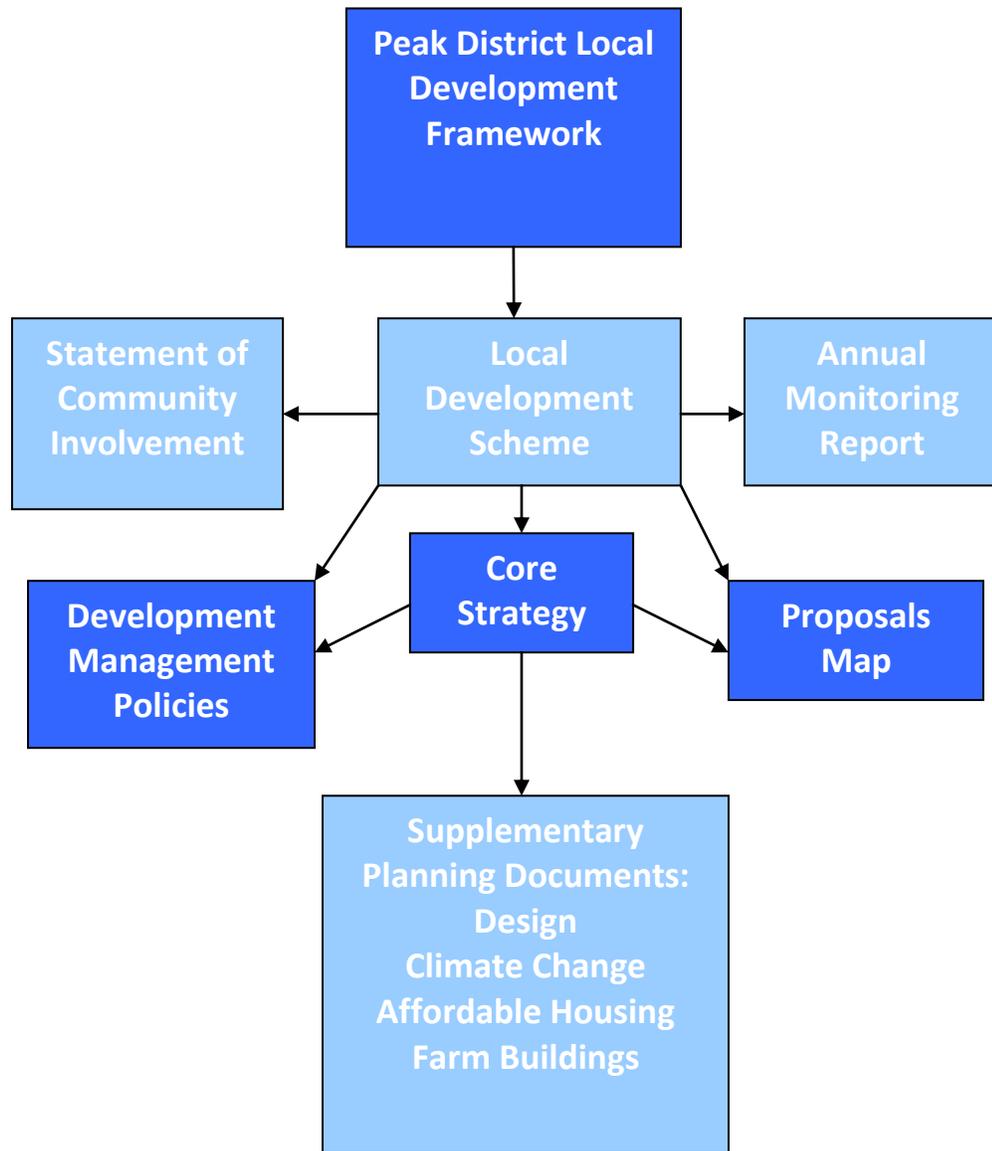
3 Local Development Scheme (LDS)

3.1 Context of the Local Development Framework (LDF)

3.1.1 The LDS sets out the various documents that comprise the LDF. It establishes profiles describing the role of each document and details the timetable for their preparation. The Authority approved a revised LDS in October 2009 to reflect the significant changes to the project plan that took place since the previous version.

3.1.2 Figure 2 details the LDF, and the relationship between Local Development Documents) and Development Plan Documents.

Figure 2: The Peak District National Park LDF



3.2 Local Development Scheme Time Frame

Core Strategy	Development Management Policies and Proposals Map
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission to Secretary of State December 2010 • Pre-hearing meeting February 2011 • Examination hearings March 2011 • Receive Fact check Report May 2011 • Receive Inspector’s Report June 2011 • Adopt document September 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-production survey & involvement from September 2010 • Consultation on Issues & Preferred Options October – November 2011 (6 weeks) • Consideration of representations and preparation of submission draft November 2011 – June 2012 • Consultation on submission draft June – July 2012 (6 weeks) • Submission to Secretary of State October 2012 • Pre-hearing meeting December 2013 • Examination hearings February 2013 • Receive Fact check report May 2013 • Inspector’s Report June 2013 • Adopt document July 2013

3.2.1 Progress on the Local Development Scheme is as follows:

- SCI – Adopted December 2006. Review to be brought forward during 2011/12.
- Peak District Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) – Adopted in February 2007 following a stakeholder workshop and 6 weeks formal consultation in 2006. This document has received a commendation from the East Midlands branch of the Royal Town Planning Institute for ‘Rural Areas and the Natural Environment’.
- Core Strategy – Adopted October 2011
- Development Management policies – Scoping work has now begun, however the overall project plan has fallen behind the anticipated schedule during 2010/11 and into 2011/12, owing to the need to prioritise resources on the Core Strategy. New pressures on progress during 2012 will include the need to also resource work on the emerging supplementary planning document for climate change and sustainable building and to allow time to consider the impact of the National Planning Policy

Framework. With these pressures, the Authority now anticipates adoption of the document during 2014. A revised LDS will set out the new proposal.

- Proposals Map – Now tracks production of the Development Management document.
- The LDS shows a commitment to complete the first technical design SPD during 2010, with the second document now being postponed until 2012/13. Priority has since been switched to the preparation of an SPD related to climate change and sustainable building techniques.
- The Climate Change and Sustainable Building SPD updates previous Supplementary Planning Guidance on renewable energy. Work on scoping the content and objectives of this document begun with a stakeholder conference in September 2010. Drafting work was postponed during the examination stages of the Core Strategy to refocus staff resources during this crucial period, however work has progressed once more and it is hoped to bring a full draft to a Planning Committee early in the spring of 2012 for approval of the document ready for stakeholder consultation.
- The replacement of other existing SPGs covering affordable housing and farm buildings will now follow the current programme of work beyond the next 3-year period.

3.2.2 In March 2009 the adoption of the East Midlands Regional Plan signalled the full replacement of all Structure Plan policy, leaving the local development plan with just those saved policies in the Local Plan.

3.2.3 However since the adoption of the Core Strategy a further batch of policies from the Local Plan have now been replaced. These are set out at Appendix 2 of the Core Strategy. The remainder of the Local plan policies will be replaced through the adoption of the subsequent Development Management Policies DPD.

3.2.4 There may also be instances where there is no clear linkage between Core Strategy and existing Local Plan policy. In these cases, it is still reasonable to refer back to the earlier Structure Plan to explain the policy context and intent of the Local Plan. Any reference to the reasoning and / or policy in the Structure Plan is in order to help explain the interpretation and application of statutory policy to the particular circumstances of the National Park and to the case under consideration. Should there be any conflict between the Local Plan and the Core Strategy, then the Core Strategy will now take precedence.

3.2.5 GOEM has previously indicated that this approach described below is a sensible one that should clarify any potential gaps in the hierarchy of policy intent. This will be helpful in making development control decisions. It will also help to ensure consistency of approach in the application of policy between now and the completion of the Development Management Policies in 2014.

3.2.6 Future AMRs will be restructured to reflect the policies and objectives of the Core Strategy. It will begin to consider delivery at a spatial scale, addressing the 3 broad areas set out above. Moreover, in addition to the normal collection of data it will utilise qualitative descriptions to reflect on the “direction of travel” for Core Policy and the Plan as a whole, as well as recording particular planning cases that have tested the

intent of policy. A first review will take place into the achievement of policies upon completion of the Development Management Policies document, anticipated for 2014.

4.0 Policy Monitoring

4.1 Environment & Conservation

- 4.1.1 No applications were granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency
- 4.1.2 5 new grassland SSSIs notified 23/11/11- Bradbourne Mill Meadows, Hallam Barn Grasslands, Lower Hollins, Matley Moor Meadows & South Lee Meadows, totaling 22.75 ha.

Core Indicators for Conservation / Environment

Indicator	2011/12	
	Target	Achieved
E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice on flooding and water quality grounds	0	0
E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natura 2000 sites • SSSIs • NNRs • ESAs • LNRs 	No net decline	0 22.75 0 0 0

Local Indicators for Conservation / Environment

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2011/12	
			Target	Achieved
CI6: Percentage of buildings demolished within a Conservation Area where historical details satisfactorily recorded and special features stored or re-used where required	Conservation	LC5		0
CI7: Number of Listed Buildings demolished and percentage where historical details satisfactorily recorded and special features stored or re-used	Conservation	LC7		0
CI8: Net number of agricultural workers dwellings completed (forestry not applicable)	Conservation Housing	LC12, LH3		6
CI11: Number of businesses in the Park registered with the EA to release chemicals into the environment	Conservation	LC21	0	0

4.2 Housing

- 4.2.1 The Peak District National Park does not have a target for the level of Housing that should be provided in recognition of the conservation requirements of the area
- 4.2.2 The Peak District National Park Authority recognises there is a need to provide adequate affordable housing to address the shortfall of affordable housing in the community. Therefore, exceptions are allowed where a local need is identified or where development will conserve and enhance the area. This allows National Park Purposes to be met in a way that takes account of the social objectives of the Housing Authorities.
- 4.2.3 The 2011/12 completion figures (Net 96 and 107 Gross) are just below the average completions (108 Net and 117 Gross) taken over the past 20 years (1991 – 2011/12). (This includes Open Market, Local Needs, Agricultural, Ancillary and Holiday). Of these total completions, in 2011/12 there were 53 Gross and 46 (Net Open Market and Local Needs completions) below the average of 83 Gross and 78 Net.
- 4.2.4 See Graph 1 for Net Open Market and Local Needs Completions.
- 4.2.5 Although the % of new and converted dwellings on Brownfield sites is low (14%) this does draw parallels with 2006/07 where it was as low as 23%
- 4.2.6 A gypsy and traveler survey undertaken in 2007/08 identified that there was no need for the provision of sites within the Peak District National Park. For more information, see <http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/gtaa-mainfindings-2008.pdf>.
- 4.2.7 3 applications were granted during 2011/12 for Lawful Certificate of Use for buildings as independent dwellings.

Core Indicators for Housing –

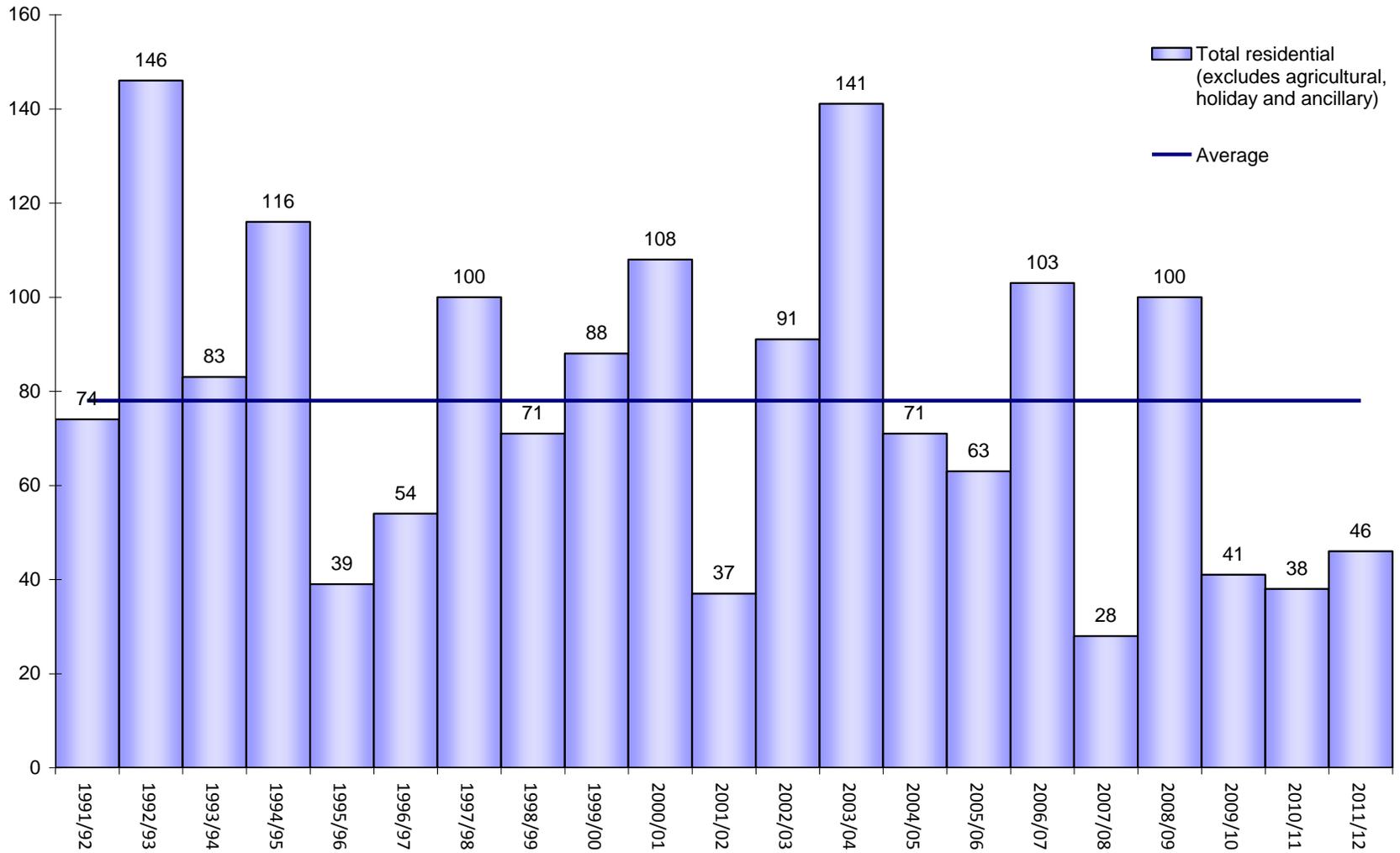
Indicator	2011/12	
	Target	Achieved
H3: New and converted dwellings on previously developed land	60%	14%
H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)		0
H5: Gross affordable housing completions		27

Local Indicators for Housing

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2011/12	
			Target	Achieved
H13: Number of applications granted for removal of local needs occupancy condition	Housing	LH1	0	0
H14: Proportion of dwellings completed (gross) that do not have a local needs occupancy restriction	Housing	LH1		76%

HI5: Number of applications granted to remove agricultural occupancy condition	Housing	LH3	0	0
HI6: Number of lawful certificates for existing use as a dwelling granted	Housing			3

Graph 1: Net Dwelling Completions 1991-2012.



4.3 Shops and Community Services

- 4.3.1 Large increase in B1a floorspace – due to development at Deepdale Business Park Ashford Road Bakewell
- 4.3.2 Town Centre classified as Bakewell Development Boundary Local Plan
- 4.3.3 2010 data used as discrepancies with 2011 data from CRC.
- 4.3.4 Between 2000 & 2010 There has been a 38% drop in the average distance to a GP but a 10% increase in the average distance to a post office

Indicator description	2011/12	
	Gross	Net
Total amount of completed floorspace for 'town centre uses' – within town centre areas (m ²)		
• A1	0.00	-211.80
• A2	130.00	0.00
• B1(a)	1257.00	1257.00
• D2	0.00	60.70
Total amount of completed floorspace – within National Park (Net additional following Development m ²)		
• A1	172.00	-183.80
• A2	348.25	18.250
• B1(a)	1287.70	1250.00
• D2	0.00	-95.50

Local Indicators for Shops and Community Services

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2011/12	
			Target	Achieved
SCI1: Number of applications granted for Change of Use from retail (UCO A1)	Shops and community services	LS2		10
SCI2: Change since previous year in percentage of households within target distance of:	Shops and community services	LS4	0	-2.25%
• Bank/building society (4km)			0	13.45%
• GP surgery - all sites (4km)			0	0.0%
• Job Centre (8km)			0	-2.36%
• NHS Dentist (4km)			0	-12.87%
• Petrol Station (4km)			0	-2.98%

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Office (2km) 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary School (2km) 			0	-1.11%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary School (4km) 			0	-0.6%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supermarket (4km) 			0	-1.51%

4.4 Economy

4.4.1 Large increase in B1a floorspace – due to development at Deepdale Business Park Ashford Road Bakewell

4.4.2 Large increase in B8 floorspace - due to Warehouse extension for use in connection with existing business at Outland Head Quarry Bradwell

Core Indicators for the Economy

Indicator description	2011/12 Target	2011/12	
		Gross	Net
BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace (m ²):			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1(a) 		1287.00	1250.00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1(b) 		0.00	0.00
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1(c) 		1278.20	277.40
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B2 		0.00	-177.20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B8 		2952.20	795.90

Local Indicators for the Economy

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2011/12	
			Target	Achieved
E11: Number of applications granted for permanent Change of Use to B1	Economy	LE2		13
E13: Amount of employment land lost to retail (m ²)	Economy	LE5		135.00

4.5 Recreation & Tourism

4.5.1 The highest number of holiday homes was completed in 2008/09. This year there has been 45 (the second highest gross completion amount since 1990/91). The average number of completions for Holiday Homes from 1990/91 is 24.

4.5.2 There is only 1 Section 73 for the Removal of condition 11 - holiday occupancy restriction at Bank Top Cottage, Biggin.

Local indicators for Recreation and Tourism

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2011/12	
			Target	Achieved
RTI1: Number of holiday homes completed (gross)	Recreation and tourism	LR6		45
RTI2: Number of applications granted for removal of holiday occupancy condition	Recreation and tourism	LR6		1

4.6 Minerals

4.6.1 Data is for 2010 Calendar Year; no further data is available

4.6.2 Although one permission (Ivonbrook Quarry) was granted consent for mineral extraction (NP/DDD/0611/0614), the application is not included in the figures in the first two indicators as it was an application purely to extend the time within which the development could be completed and does not impact on the area or number of quarries statistics.

Core indicators for Minerals²

Indicator description	2010	
	Target	Achieved
M1: Production of primary land won aggregates (million tonnes): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crushed rock • Sand and gravel 		1,690,412

Local Indicators for Minerals

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2011/12	
			Target	Achieved
MI2: Number of permissions granted for extraction by type	Minerals	LM8		0

4.7 Utilities

The PDNPA's saved policies on renewable energy sources prevent large constructions that would contravene its primary purpose of conservation and enhancement. Small, installations are allowed where they will not significantly impact on the National Park. However, in April 2008 changes were made to Permitted Development Rights to allow many of the domestic technologies to be installed without requiring planning permission. We will use further sources of data to enrich this area of understanding. For example, the PDNPA residents survey 2012 will provide an understanding of the levels of renewable technology in the home not picked up

through the planning system. We are also looking at improving the in-house database M3 to record this information in a meaningful way.

Indicator	Plan Policies	Achieved	Comments
<p>E3(a): Renewable energy generation (megawatts) granted permission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind • Solar photovoltaic's • Hydro • biomass 		<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Saved policies restrict installations to small domestic size.</p> <p>Permissions granted during 2011/12 were 8.8kW (14 applications for solar photovoltaic, 1 wind turbines, 0 Hydropower system).</p>
<p>E3(b): Renewable energy generation (megawatts) completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind • Solar photovoltaic's • Hydro • biomass 		<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Saved policies restrict installations to small domestic size.</p> <p>Total completions provide during 2008/09 was a single domestic wind turbine providing 1kW</p>
<p>UI1: Number of sustainable heat sources granted permission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground source heat pumps • Solar water heat collectors • Air source heat pumps 	LU4	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>1</p>	<p>No systematic way to monitor this information in the Planning Database M3.</p> <p>Current development of work of M3 systems and processes to help capture this information (in preparation for the new Core Strategy monitoring framework).</p>
<p>UI2: Number of sustainable heat sources completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground source heat pumps • Solar water heat collectors • Air source heat pumps 	LU4	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	

4.7 Transport

Local indicators for Transport

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2011/12	
			Target	Achieved
T11: Traffic flow volume and vehicle type along different road classification types	Transport	LT1, LT2	Average increase of 2% per annum	Annual average daily traffic flows 2011 Cross Park routes 8,521 Recreational roads 3400 Other A roads 5868

4.8 Bakewell

4.8.1 "Town Centre" Classified as Bakewell Development Boundary Local Plan

Indicator	Structure Plan Objectives	Plan policies	2011/12	
			Target	Achieved
BI1: Number of completions of buildings for UCO A1, A2 or A3 and proportion within the Central Shopping area	Shops and community services	LB9		1
BI2: Number of completions of buildings for community, sports or arts facilities and percentage within the town centre	Shops and community services	LB11		0

5. Other applications raising issues for policy review

5.1 Applications granted contrary to policy

Table: Applications granted contrary to policy

	Application description	Policies involved	Comments
NP/DDD/0811/07 74, P.3289	OUTLINE APPLICATION: REDEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS PARK TO CREATE HERITAGE CENTRE WITH CAFÉ/COMMUNITY FACILITY, CRAFT/WORK UNITS, CRAFT SHOP WITH ASSOCIATED RETAILING, TOURIST ACCOMMODATION WITH UNDERGROUND PARKING AND TWO TIED WORKER OCCUPATION UNITS, ROCKMILL BUSINESS PARK, THE DALE, STONEY MIDDLETON	Core Strategy GSP2, DS1, E1, RT1, RT2	Concluded that development should be granted as an exception to policy due to the benefits in terms of provision of jobs, community facilities and tourist accommodation. Contrary to specific Core Strategy policies but it does not conflict with national park purposes as there is no overriding landscape harm.

5.2 Other applications that have raised significant policy issues

NB: All of the issues raised will be reviewed during production of the LDDs.

Table: Applications that have raised significant policy issues

Application number	Application description	Policies involved	Decision	Effect on policy
NP/DDD/1210/1298, P.4822	OUTLINE APPLICATION – DEMOLITION OF EXISTING BUILDINGS TO PROVIDE A MIXED USE EMPLOYMENT (CLASS B1/B2 AND B8) RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT (NEW BUILD AND CONVERSION),	Core Strategy GSP2, DS1, HC1, E1 Local Plan policies LB1 and LB7, HC1, HC2	REFUSE	The Planning Officer recommended approval but the application was refused by the Planning Committee which considered that the cumulative loss of

	CAR PARKING AND ASSOCIATED WORKS, RIVERSIDE BUSINESS PARK, BUXTON ROAD, BAKEWELL			employment space and the proposed phasing would not secure the long term sustainability, or vitality and viability of the business park contrary to Local Plan policy LB7.
NP/DDD/0210/0174, P.2900	FULL APPLICATION – CONVERSION OF FORMER MILL BUILDING INTO TWO TOWN HOUSES AND FIVE HOLIDAY APARTMENTS, THE MILL, MILLERS DALE	Core Strategy policies L1, RT3	APPROVE	Proposed scheme involves the conversion of the Mill to 2 open market houses and 5 holiday apartments. The creation of an additional permanent dwelling unit was considered to comply with Core Strategy policy HC1 as this was required in order to achieve the conservation and enhancement of a valued vernacular building.
NP/DDD/0911/0896 P.5155	OUTLINE APPLICATION: RESIDENTIAL, EMPLOYMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLUS ANCILLARY LANDSCAPING AND INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS, FORMER DAIRY CREST CREAMERY SITE, STONEWELL LANE, HARTINGTON	Core Strategy Policies GSP1, GSP2, GSP3 and L3, and Local Plan Policies LC4 and LC5.	REFUSE	The Planning Officer recommended approval but the application was refused by the Planning Committee which considered that the scale of the proposed development to be out of keeping with the size of the existing village of Hartington and would be damaging to the landscape of the National Park and to the character and setting of the Hartington Conservation Area.

<p>NP/DDD/0911/0933 P.3391</p>	<p>FULL APPLICATION: ERECTION OF ONE WIND 48.4 METRE TURBINE ON LAND ADJACENT TO HILL TOP FARM, PARWICH</p>	<p>Core Strategy CC2, LC1</p>	<p>REFUSE</p>	<p>Considered that landscape harm outweighed any socio-economic benefits of the proposal. (NB. Subsequent application for 2 x 33.5 metre turbine submitted and approved December 2012)</p>
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6. Improvements to the Annual Monitoring Report

This AMR represents the last in the current series of reports formatted under the terms of the LDF regulations, stemming back to 2004. With the commitment of the new Government to free up monitoring and give greater flexibility for local choice under a general 'duty to monitor', the Authority will be taking the opportunity to look at ways to improve monitoring systems and refresh the indicators in order to reflect the policies of the LDF Core Strategy.

Over the past few years several indicators have consistently had no monitoring system devised and as such has not produced any data. These indicators are shown at Appendix 7 and have been redeveloped during a review of the monitoring undertaken during the Core Strategy (see page 157 Peak District National Park Authority Local Development Framework) in readiness for reporting on the 2012/13 period. This review will cover various aspects of data quality including the following issues:

- Accuracy and reliability
- Completeness
- Up to date status
- Relevance
- Consistency across data sources
- Appropriate presentation
- Accessibility

Therefore, for the purposes of this report it has been decided rather than describe the data set as having 'no monitoring system in place' with a zero entry, these matters will not be reported against and are simply listed in the Appendix as areas that are under review. This report therefore focuses on those areas for which data is available.

The data review is currently in place. We are moving forward making changes to the internal planning database M3, to help accuracy and speed of measurements. To enable policy monitoring within the M3, the system requires a series of technical changes in the way we record and report. These changes are currently on-going. An online housing database has been trialled for the first time this year inline with the County Council and District Authorities to help the process of collating and reporting on Housing data.

7. Appendix

7.1 Data removed from the LDF AMR 2011-12

Indicator	Plan Policies	Comments
CI1: Number of applications granted for development within the Natural Zone.	LC1	No monitoring system or defined description of indicator.
CI2: Number of applications granted located outside a designated settlement. (A1, A2, B1, B2, B8, D2)	LC2, LC3	No monitoring system in place.
CI3: Number of applications granted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contrary to in-house specialist recommendation excluding conditions recommended by in-house specialists 	LC4, LC6, LC8-11, LC13, LC15-20, LR2, LR7, LU1, LU2, LU4 LU5, LW2-3, LT10, LT11	No monitoring system since 08-09. Data will be available for the 12-13 LDF AMR.
CI4: Number of applications granted which positively enhances the landscape, environment & other valued characteristics of the area	LC4, LC18	No monitoring system in place.
CI5: Percentage of applications granted inside the Conservation Areas that positively enhance the area	LC5	No monitoring system in place.
CI9: Number of applications granted on farms that are not close to the main estate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dwellings business 	LC13	No monitoring system in place.
CI10: Number of applications granted on farms for development for other than agricultural purposes	LC14	No monitoring system in place.
H6: Housing Quality – Building for life assessments		No data source ever determined.
H1, H2 - c&d		Removed from 10-11 AMR. Data includes forecasting and relates to delivery targets not applicable to NP policy.
BD2: Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land (m ²)		No PD land recorded in electronic format.
BD3: Employment land available(ha):		Floorspace not recorded in electronic format. This included applications under construction.
EI2: Number of applications granted for home working and proportion which are use class B1	LE3	No data source ever determined.

W1: Capacity of new waste management facilities	M3, M5	No data.
W2: Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type (tonnes): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total household waste arising • Proportion reused / recycled • Proportion composted 		Figures are a crude estimate based on population divided by municipal waste arising. Not accurate enough to form a consistent indicator.
W11: Number of household waste recycling centres and proportion close to a Local Plan settlement		Monitoring system required
T12: Volume of cross park traffic		Resources required collecting data.
T13: Proportion of new industrial, retail and recreational development with a daily service to a key conurbation		No monitoring system in place
M2: Production of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secondary aggregates • recycled aggregates 		Data is commercially sensitive. Operators will not allow publication.

7.2 Glossary of terms

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR): Annual report monitoring the implementation of the LDS and the extent to which policies in the LDDs are being achieved.

Core Strategy: Sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, and the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision. The Core Strategy will have the status of a Development Plan Document.

Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW): Provided the right to roam for the general public on specific areas of land.

Development Control (DC): Department within the Planning Authority which processes planning applications. This department was renamed as 'Planning Services' in the Peak District National Park Authority during 2007.

Development Plan: As set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Authority's development plan consists of the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy and the Development Plan Documents contained within the Local Development Framework.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs): Spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination which, with the East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy, will form the development plan for a local authority area. They can include a Core Strategy, Development Control Policies, and Site-Specific allocations; they will all be shown geographically on an adopted proposals map. Individual Development Plan Documents or parts of a document can

be reviewed independently from others. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its Development Plan Documents in the Local Development Scheme.

Dwelling: An accommodation unit where all rooms are behind a door that is inaccessible to others and has no restrictions on occupancy (other than for local needs).

Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM): The regional focus of central government in the East Midlands, including town and country planning work on behalf of the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government.

Household: A single person or group of people who live together at the same address with common housekeeping (2001 Census of Population).

Household Space: Accommodation available for an individual household.

Holiday Homes: The PDNPA's definition of a holiday home is a development with permission for a maximum occupation of 28 days per year by any one person. The definition of a holiday home in the 2001 Census was any dwelling rented out for holidays.

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP): A plan for wildlife conservation priorities in the area.

Local Development Document (LDD): The collective term for Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement.

Local Development Framework (LDF): The name for the portfolio of Local Development Documents. It consists of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, a Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Reports.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): Sets out the programme for preparing LDDs.

Local Plan: Current set of policies that seek to guide development within the Park, providing the finer detail underneath the over arching policies within the Structure Plan.

Local Planning Authority (LPA): The Authority responsible for Land Use Planning in the area.

National Park Authority (NPA): The Authority responsible for Land Use Planning and management within a National Park.

National Park Management Plan (NPMP): The Plan seeks to guide the management of the National Park in a way which will help to achieve its statutory purposes and duty.

Peak District National Park (PDNP): Area of land designated as a National Park under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949).

Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA): The Authority responsible for planning in and management of the Peak District National Park.

Planning Advisory Service (PAS): Part of the Improvement and Development Agency for local government. Its aim is to provide advice to local authorities on tackling local planning issues.

Planning Policy Statements (PPS): Statutory guidance issued by the Government under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2000).

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS): Sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land, and forms part of the Development Plan for LPAs. The whole of the National Park is included in the RSS for the East Midlands (RSS8). When approved the current update will be called the East Midlands Regional Plan.

Saved Policies or Plans: Existing adopted development plans saved for 3 years from the date of commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act in September 2004 and by further agreement from GOEM until replaced by the LDF.

Site of Special Scientific Interest: Conservation designation for the country's very best wildlife and geological sites.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): Sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of LDDs and development control decisions. The Statement is not a DPD but is subject to independent examination.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): A generic term used to describe formal environmental assessment of policies, plans and programmes, as required by the European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC).

Structure Plan (SP): The present set of over arching policies for development within the Park.

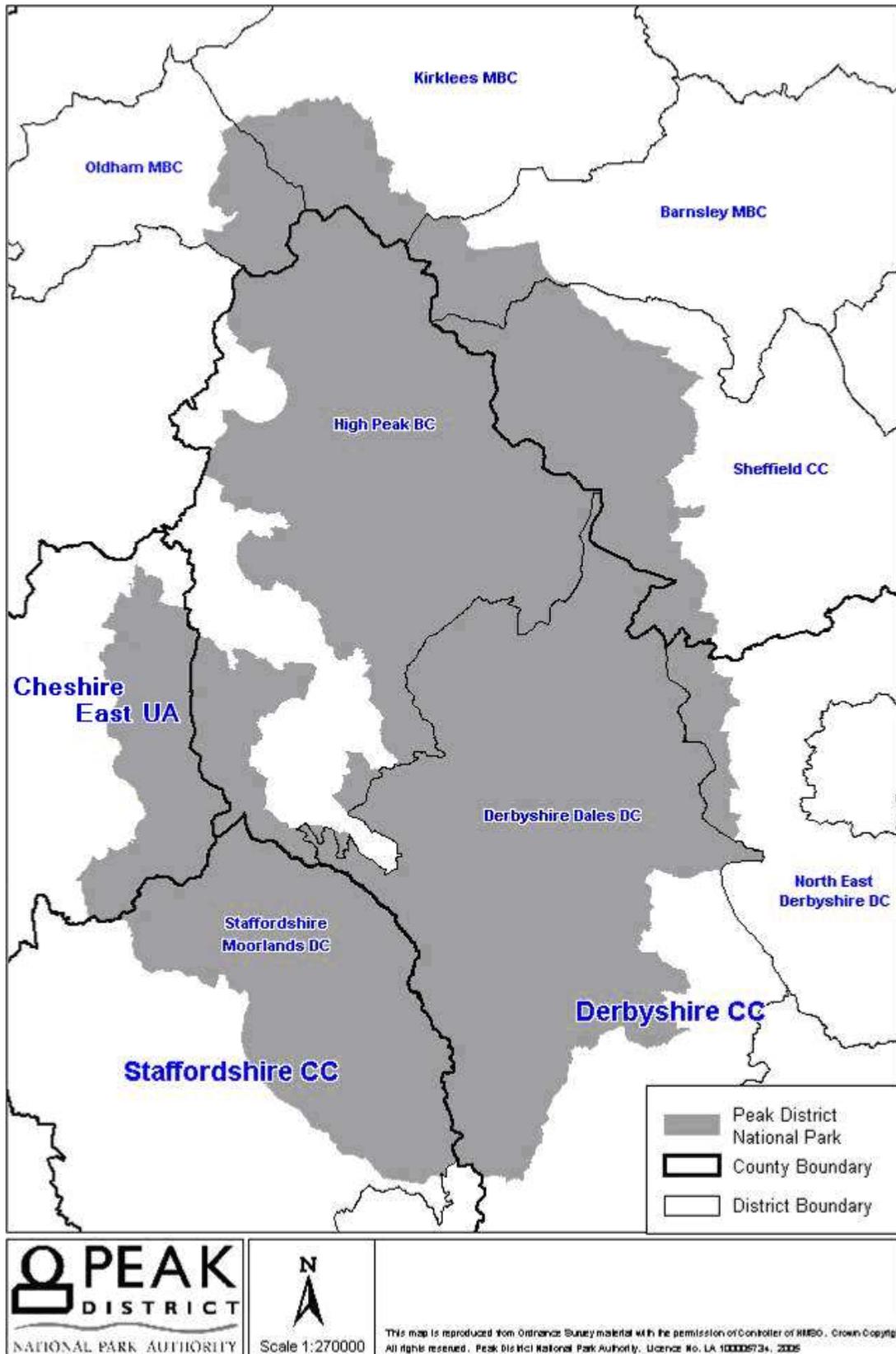
Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG): Provides supplementary information for the policies in DPDs. It is not part of the Development Plan and is not subject to independent examination.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): Tool for appraising policies to ensure that they reflect sustainable development objectives (ie social, environmental, and economic factors); required in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to be undertaken for all LDDs.

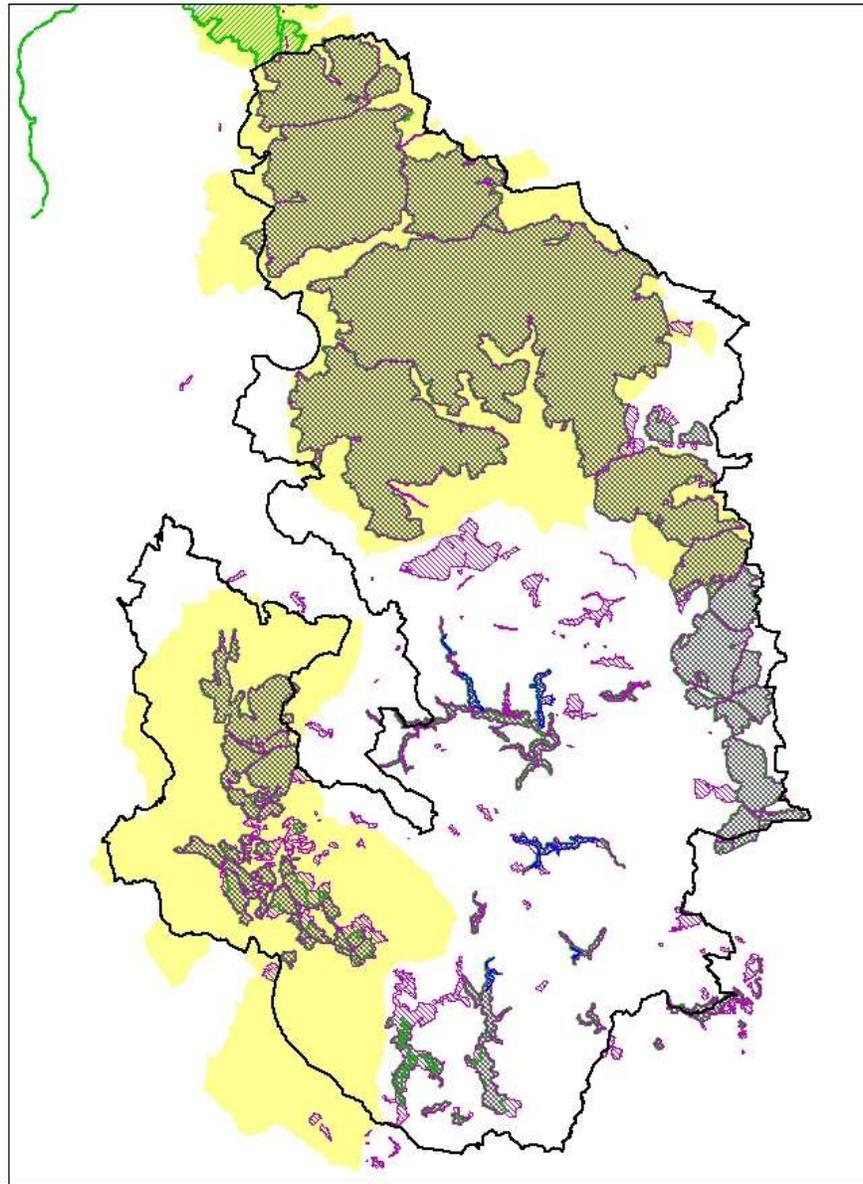
Sustainable Community Strategy: Document required as part of the LDF to show how the social, environmental and economic well being of the area will be improved. GOEM has agreed that the NPMP is the equivalent for the purpose of developing the Core Strategy.

Use Class Order (UCO): Classification of land use as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Uses Classes) Order 1987 and amended by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Order, 2005.

7.3 APPENDIX 1 – NATIONAL PARK BOUNDARY AND ITS CONSTITUENT AUTHORITIES



7.4 – NATURE CONSERVATION DESIGNATIONS COVERING THE PEAK DISTRICT



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7.5 – CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

1) Cultural heritage within the Peak District National Park

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Total number of listed buildings	2899	2999	2899	2901	2901	2903	2905	2905
Number of listed buildings at risk	211	205	205	205	192	193	189	179
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	457	457	457	457	457	458	458	462

Source: PDNPA in-house records

2) Distribution of National Park residents and geographical area per constituent authority

Constituent Authority	Percentage of Residents	Percentage of land
Barnsley	0.3	2.2
Oldham	0.3	2.2
North East Derbyshire	0.4	1.7
Kirklees	0.6	3.2
Sheffield	2.6	9.8
Macclesfield	3.4	6.1
Staffordshire Moorlands	10.3	14.3
High Peak	17.4	28.7
Derbyshire Dales	64.8	31.9

Source: Experimental mid-year estimates for National Parks 2010, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright.^{xiv}

3) Resident population profile

	Peak District National Park	East Midlands	England
People per hectare	0.3	2.7	3.8
Non white British residents	2.1%	13%	8.7%

Residents with a limiting long-term illness	17.3%	17.9%	18.4%
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Source: 2001 Census, Key statistics for Local Authorities, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright

Age	Population mid year estimate 2001	Population mid year estimate 2007	Change since 2001
0 – 14 yrs	6,312	5,921	-6%
15 – 24 yrs	3,285	3,702	13%
25 – 44 yrs	9,063	8,143	-10%
45 - 64 yrs	11,868	12,508	5%
65+ yrs	7,356	8,135	11%
Total	37,884	38,409	1%

Source: Experimental mid-year estimates for National Parks, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright.³

Claimant Unemployment Rate (May)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Peak District (Selected Wards)	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.3
England	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	3.9	3.7

Source: NOMIS monthly Claimant unemployment statistics

4) Household characteristics

	Peak District National Park	England
Number of people per household	2.34	2.36
Number of rooms per household	6.1	5.3
Households without access to a car/van	13.5%	26.8%

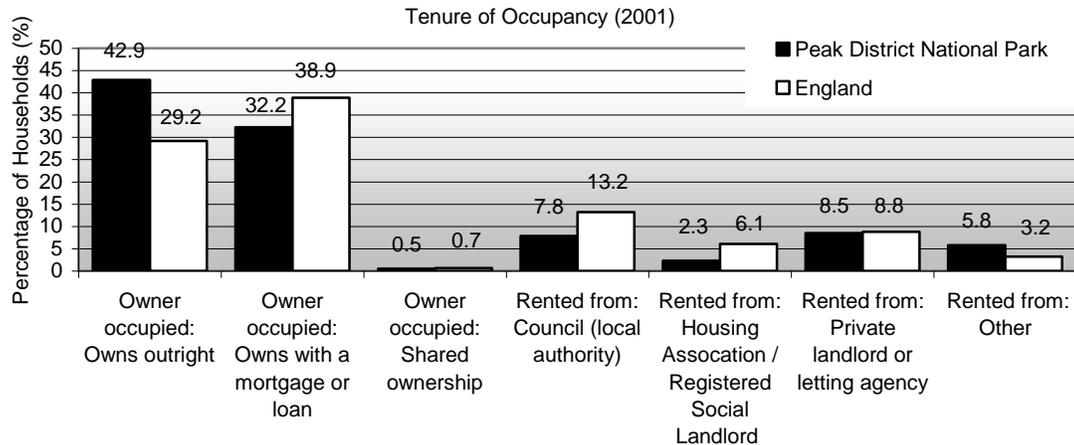
Source: 2001 Census, Key statistics for Local Authorities, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright

Types of household (%)	Peak District National Park	England
One person: Pensioner	16.2	14.4
One person: Other	11.2	15.7
One family: All pensioners	11.4	8.9
One family: Couple: No children	22.3	17.8
One family: Couple: With children (dependant or non-dependant)	28.7	27.1
One family: Lone parent: With children (dependant or non-	5.8	9.5

³ The mid-year estimates for National Parks are not classified as National Statistics. They are consistent with the published mid-year estimates for local authorities but do not meet the same quality standards.

dependant)		
Other	4.4	6.7

Source: 2001 Census, Key statistics for Local Authorities, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright



Source: 2001 Census, Key statistics for Local Authorities, Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright

5) Economic profile (2009)⁴

business register and employment survey 2009	% of Workforce
Agricultural Labour *	18.38%
Mining, quarrying & utilities	1.94%
Manufacturing	10.92%
Construction	3.81%
Motor trades	1.35%
Wholesale	3.14%
Retail	8.80%
Transport & storage (inc postal)	3.73%
Accommodation & food services	14.74%
Information & communication	1.64%
Financial & insurance	0.43%
Property	3.07%
Professional, scientific & technical	4.29%
Business administration & support services	2.88%
Public administration & defence	0.51%
Education	6.55%
Health	8.17%
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	5.38%

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*These figures exclude farm agriculture (SIC subclass 01000). Replaced with Total

⁴ Data does not fit the National Park boundary. Ward definition used. Figures for jobs rounded to the nearest 100 and so may not sum due to rounding

Labour - Defra Agricultural Census 2009

Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding and Confidentiality

6) Quarry profile (2011/12)

	Area (ha)	Number of sites
Active Quarries	3,336	40
Dormant Quarries	108	5

Source: PDNPA in-house records

7.6 – PREVIOUS STRUCTURE PLAN OBJECTIVES

General Strategic Objectives:

- a) To control the use and development of land and buildings to achieve the Board's two statutory duties:
 - i. Conservation and enhancement
 - ii. Provision for public enjoymentAnd to have regard to local needs.
- b) To give effect to the primacy of the Development Plan among matters to be considered in future development control decisions, in accordance with the Planning Acts

Conservation Objectives:

- a) To conserve and enhance natural qualities (for example landscape, wildlife and geological features) and particularly to safeguard those areas which have the wildest character.
- b) To conserve and enhance the traditional, historic and cultural qualities which make up its distinctive character (for example historic buildings, the character of the villages, archaeological sites and landscape features such as dry-stone wall field boundaries).

Housing Objectives:

To ensure an adequate supply of housing, shops and services to meet the essential needs of local residents, communities, and businesses while conserving and enhancing the valued characteristics of the Park.

Shops and Community Services Objectives:

There are no Objectives for Shops and Community Services stated in the Structure Plan. However, the Economy Objectives will in part be related to this area.

Economy Objectives:

To maintain economically viable and socially balanced village and farming communities in order to sustain the well-being of agriculture; to encourage the development of a local forestry industry; and to provide for a wider and more varied employment base.

Recreation and Tourism Objectives:

- a) To provide for visitors and local people seeking quiet enjoyment of the valued characteristics of the Park
- b) To achieve a more even spread of visits over the year
- c) To increase the number of visitors who stay one night or more
- d) To maximise local social and economic benefits subject to the conservation priority.

Minerals and Waste Objectives:

To provide comprehensive land use policies which provide a framework for dealing with applications for mineral working or waste disposal and related matters so as to conserve and enhance the valued characteristics of the National Park.

Transport Objectives:

- a) To manage the demands for transport in and across the Park
- b) To seek to alleviate the problems caused by traffic, so as to protect and enhance the valued characteristics of the Park
- c) To support the provision of public transport between the towns, villages and recreational areas of the Park and from the urban areas around the Park
- d) To improve conditions for non-motorised transport and for those transport users with mobility difficulties.

7.7 - SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES

General Strategic Policies

GS1: Development within the Peak National Park
GS2: Development in Bakewell

Conservation Policies

C1: The Natural Zone
C2: Development in Countryside Outside the Natural Zone
C3: Development in Towns and Villages
C4: Conservation areas
C5: Agricultural Landscapes
C6: Agricultural and Forestry Development
C7: Farm Diversification
C8: Evaluating sites and Features of Special Importance
C9: Listed Buildings and other Buildings of Historic or Vernacular Merit
C10: Sites of Historic, archaeological or Cultural Importance
C11: Sites of Wildlife, Geological or Geomorphic Importance
C12: Important Parks and Gardens
C13: Trees, Woodlands and other Landscape features
C14: Enhancement and Improvement
C15: Pollution and Disturbance
C16: Unstable or Contaminated Land
C17: Energy

Housing

HC1: Provision for Housing to Meet the Needs of the Park and its People
HC2: Affordable Housing for Local Needs
HC3: Distribution of Affordable Housing for Local Needs
HC4: Residential Caravans and Mobile Homes

Shops and Community Services

No Structure Plan Policies saved

Economic Policies

E1: Economic Development
E3: Home Working
E4: Safeguarding Industrial/Business Land and Buildings

Recreation and Tourism Policies

RT1: Recreation and Tourism Development
RT3: Tourist Accommodation
RT4: Camping and Caravans
RT5: Mobile Vendors

Minerals and Waste Disposal Policies

- | | |
|--|--|
| M1: No Land allocation for New Workings or Extensions | M3: Major Development Proposals |
| M2: Rigorous Examination and Strict Control of all Proposals | M5: Other Development Proposals |
| | M6: Safeguarding Known Mineral Resources |
| | M8: Oil or Gas Operations |

Transport Policies

- | | |
|---|--|
| T1: Reconciling Transport Demands with National Park Objectives | T8: Traffic Management and Parking |
| | T9: Design Criteria for Transport Infrastructure |
| T2: The Road Hierarchy | T10: Cyclists, Horse Riders and Pedestrians |
| T3: Cross-Park Traffic | T12: Pipelines, conveyors and Overhead Lines |
| T5: Public Transport | T13: Air Transport |
| T7: Freight Transport, Haulage Depots and Lorry Parks | |

6.6 – SUMMARY OF SAVED LOCAL PLAN POLICIES

Conservation

- | | |
|--|--|
| LC1: Conserving and managing the Natural Zone | LC16: Archaeological sites and features |
| LC2: Designated Local Plan Settlements | LC17: Sites, features or species of wildlife, geological or geomorphologic importance |
| LC3: Local Plan Settlement limits | LC18: Safeguarding, recording & enhancing nature conservation interests when development is acceptable |
| LC4: Design, layout and landscaping | LC19: Assessing the nature conservation importance of sites not subject to statutory designation |
| LC5: Conservation Areas | LC20: Protecting trees, woodlands or other landscape features put at risk by development |
| LC6: Listed Buildings | LC21: Pollution and disturbance |
| LC7: Demolition of Listed Buildings | LC22: Surface water run-off |
| LC8: Conversion of buildings of historic or vernacular merit | LC23: Flood risk areas |
| LC9: Important parks and gardens | LC24: Contaminated land |
| LC10: Shop fronts | LC25: Unstable land |
| LC11: Outdoor advertising | |
| LC12: Agricultural or forestry workers' dwellings | |
| LC13: Agricultural or forestry operational development | |
| LC14: Farm diversification | |
| LC15: Historic and cultural heritage sites and features | |

Housing

- | | |
|---|---|
| LH1: Meeting local needs for affordable housing | LH5: Replacement dwellings |
| LH2: Definition of people with a local qualification | LH6: Conversion of outbuildings within the curtilages of existing dwellings to ancillary residential uses |
| LH3: Replacement of agricultural occupancy conditions | |
| LH4: Extensions and alterations to dwellings | LH7: Gypsy caravan sites |

Shops, Services and Community Facilities

- | | |
|--|--|
| LS1: Retailing and services in Local Plan Settlements | LS4: Community facilities |
| LS2: Change of use from a shop to any other use | LS5: Safeguarding sites for community facilities |
| LS3: Retail development outside Local Plan Settlements | |

Economy

- | | |
|--|---|
| LE1: Employment sites in the Hope Valley | LE4: Industrial and business expansion |
| LE2: Exceptional permission for Class B1 employment uses | LE5: Retail uses in industrial and business areas |
| LE3: Home working | LE6: Design, layout and neighbourliness of employment sites, including haulage depots |

Recreation and Tourism

- | | |
|---|---|
| LR1: Recreation and tourism development | LR6: Holiday occupancy of self-catering accommodation |
| LR2: Community recreation sites and facilities | |
| LR3: Touring camping and caravan sites | LR7: Facilities for keeping and riding horses |
| LR4: Holiday chalet developments | |
| LR5: Holiday occupancy of camping and caravan sites | |

Utilities

- | | |
|---|--|
| LU1: Development that requires new or upgraded utility service infrastructure | LU4: Renewable energy generation |
| LU2: New and upgraded utility services | LU5: Telecommunications infrastructure |
| LU3: Development close to utility installations | LU6: Restoration of utility infrastructure sites |

Minerals

- | | |
|--|--|
| LM1: Assessing and minimising the environmental impact of mineral activity | LM8: Small scale calcite workings |
| LM2: Reclamation of mineral sites to an appropriate after-use | LM9: Ancillary mineral development |
| LM7: Limestone removal from opencast vein mineral sites | LM10: Producing secondary and recycled materials |

Waste Management

- | | |
|---|--|
| LW2: Assessing and minimising the environmental impact of waste management facilities | LW7: Disposal of waste from construction or restoration projects |
| LW3: Reclamation of waste disposal sites to an acceptable after-use | LW8: Disposal of domestic, commercial, industrial & other non-inert waste by landfill at new sites |
| LW4: Household waste recycling centres | LW9: Disposal of inert, domestic, commercial, industrial & other non-inert waste by land raising |
| LW5: Recycling of construction and demolition waste | |
| LW6: Waste transfer stations and waste processing facilities | |

Transport

- | | |
|--|---|
| LT1: Implementing the road hierarchy: the main vehicular network | LT12: Park and ride |
| LT2: Implementing the road hierarchy: very minor roads | LT13: Traffic restraint measures |
| LT3: Cross-Park traffic: road and rail | LT14: Parking strategy and parking charges |
| LT4: Safeguarding land for new road schemes | LT15: Proposals for car parks |
| LT5: Public transport: route enhancement | LT16: Coach parking |
| LT6: Railway construction | LT17: Cycle parking |
| LT7: Public transport and the pattern of development | LT18: Design criteria for transport infrastructure |
| LT8: Public transport from Baslow to Bakewell and Chatsworth | LT19: Mitigation of wildlife severance effects |
| LT9: Freight transport and lorry parking | LT20: Public rights of way |
| LT10: Private non-residential (PNR) parking | LT21: Provision for cyclists, horse riders and pedestrians |
| LT11: Residential parking | LT22: Access to sites and buildings for people with a mobility difficulty |
| | LT23: Air transport |

Bakewell

- | | |
|---|---|
| LB1: Bakewell's Development Boundary | LB7: Redevelopment at Lumford Mill |
| LB2: Important Open Spaces in Bakewell | LB8: Non-conforming uses in Bakewell |
| LB3: Traffic management in Bakewell | LB9: Shopping in Bakewell |
| LB4: Car, coach and lorry parking in Bakewell | LB10: Bakewell Stall market |
| LB5: Public transport in Bakewell | LB11: Community, sports and arts facilities in Bakewell |
| LB6: Sites for general industry or business development in Bakewell | |

7.8 – SA/SEA Objectives

1.To protect, maintain & enhance the landscape & townscape of the NP

- a) To conserve & enhance landscapes including moorland, edge, valley, woodland, grassland & their history.
- b) To protect, enhance & manage the character & appearance of the townscape, maintaining & strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.
- c) To protect open spaces within settlements.

2.To protect, enhance & improve biodiversity, flora & fauna & geological interests

- a) To conserve & enhance designated nature conservation sites & vulnerable habitats & species.
- b) To protect geology & geomorphology.

3.To preserve, protect & enhance the NP's historic & cultural environment

- a) To preserve & enhance sites, features, areas & settings of archaeological, historical & cultural heritage importance.

4.To protect & improve air, water & soil quality & minimise noise & light pollution

- a) To reduce air pollution.
- b) To maintain & improve water quality & supply.
- c) To maintain & improve soil quality.
- d) To preserve remoteness and tranquillity.

5.To minimise the consumption of natural resources

- a) To safeguard mineral reserves for future generations & promote the reuse of secondary materials.
- b) To reduce waste generation & disposal & increase recycling.
- c) To reduce water consumption.

6.To develop a managed response of climate change

- a) To reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- b) To conserve & enhance carbon sinks within the Park.
- c) To promote the use of renewable energy exploring innovative techniques.
- d) To achieve efficient energy use.
- e) To ensure development is not at risk of flooding & will not increase flooding elsewhere.

7.To achieve & promote sustainable land use & built development

- a) To maximise the use of previously developed land & buildings.
- b) To consider sustainable construction in the design of development.
- c) Spatial development to be focussed in settlements.

8.Increase understanding of the special qualities of the NP by target groups, young people (14-20 years); people from disadvantaged areas, with disabilities & from ethnic minority backgrounds

- a) Increase learning opportunities, information and interpretation.

9.To promote access for all

- a) Increase use of the National Park by under represented groups from surrounding urban areas.
- b) Manage the range of recreational activities so that all types of users can enjoy the Park & its special qualities.

10.Promote good governance

- a) To improve opportunities for participation in local action & decision making.
- b) Raise partners awareness of National Park purposes.

11.To help meet local need for housing

- a) To provide affordable /social housing which meets identified local need both in terms of quantity & type.

- b) To ensure housing in the National Park is appropriate in terms of quality, safety and security.
- c) To ensure that new housing is located appropriately in terms of employment & services.

12. Encourage better access to a range of local centres, services and amenities

- a) To improve access to & retention of schools, shops, post offices, pubs and GPs in order to support local need
- b) To improve access to & retention of countryside, parks, open space & formal leisure & recreation facilities
- c) To increase opportunities for skills development & access to education & training

13. Promote a healthy Park wide economy

- a) To encourage a viable & diversified farming & forestry industry
- b) To increase & improve jobs related to NP purposes including tourism
- c) To encourage business growth

14. To reduce road traffic (especially private cars & freight), traffic congestion & improve safety, health & air quality by reducing the need to travel, especially by car

- a) To promote the provision of public transport
- b) To increase opportunities for walking and cycling
- c) To reduce levels of traffic congestion